

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1-32. Cancelled

33. (New) A method for making plants resistant to BNYVV by introducing a mutant TGB2 sequence into a plant cell or a plant, said method comprising the following steps:

- preparing a nucleotide construct to express a mutant TGB2, the construct comprising a nucleotide sequence coding for a mutant TGB2 protein with one or more amino acid substitutions in the hydrophilic region of a wild-type TGB2 sequence downstream the N-terminal hydrophobic domain and just upstream the conserved central domain; said mutant TGB2 nucleotide sequence being operably linked to one or more regulatory sequence(s) active in a plant.
- transforming a plant cell with the nucleotide construct, and
- regenerating a transgenic plant from the transformed plant cell wherein said transgenic plant exhibits increased resistance against said virus compared to a plant of the same species that does not contain said nucleotide construct.

34. (New) The method according to claim 33, wherein the wild-type TGB2 is encoded by nucleotide sequence that has at least 70% homology with the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:1, with its complement or with its corresponding RNA.

35. (New) The method according to claim 33, wherein the wild-type TGB2 is encoded by nucleotide sequence that has at least 80% homology with the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, with its complement or with its corresponding RNA.

36. (New) The method according to claim 33, wherein one or more amino acids in said hydrophilic region downstream the N-terminal hydrophobic domain and just upstream the conserved central domain of wild-type TGB2 are substituted by the amino acid alanine.

37. (New) The method according to claim 33, wherein all amino acids in said hydrophilic region downstream the N-terminal hydrophobic domain and just upstream the conserved central domain of wild-type TGB2 are substituted by the amino acid Alanine.
38. (New) The method according to claim 33, wherein said mutant TGB2 protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO:3.
39. (New) The method according to claim 33, wherein the plant cell is a stomatal cell.
40. (New) The method according to claim 33, wherein the plant is selected from the group consisting of sugar beet, potato, barley and peanuts.
41. (New) The method according to claim 33, wherein the virus is BNYVV, wherein the mutant TGB2 protein is encoded by SDQ ID NO:3 and wherein the plant is *Beta vulgaris*.
42. (New) The method according to claim 33, wherein the regulatory sequence comprises a promoter sequence or a terminator sequence active in a plant.
43. (New) The method according to claim 42, wherein the promoter sequence is a foreign promoter sequence.
44. (New) The method according to claim 42, wherein the promoter sequence is selected from the group consisting of 355 Cauliflower Mosaic Virus promoter and the polyubiquitin *Arabidopsis thaliana* promoter.
45. (New) The method according to claim 42, wherein the promoter sequence is a promoter which is active mainly in the root tissues of plants.
46. (New) A transgenic plant resistant to BNYVV, comprising a nucleotide construct that comprises a nucleotide sequence coding for a mutant TGB2 protein with one or more amino

acid substitutions in the hydrophilic region of a wild-type TGB2 sequence downstream the N-terminal hydrophobic domain and just upstream the conserved central domain, said mutant TGB2 nucleotide sequence being operably linked to one or more regulatory sequence(s) active in a plant.

47. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 46, wherein the wild-type TGB2 is encoded by nucleotide sequence that has at least 70% homology with the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, with its complement or with its corresponding RNA.

48. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 46, wherein the wild-type TGB2 is encoded by nucleotide sequence that has at least 80% homology with the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, with its complement or with its corresponding RNA.

49. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 46, wherein one or more amino acids in said hydrophilic region downstream the N-terminal hydrophobic domain and just upstream the conserved central domain of wild-type TGB2 are substituted by the amino acid Alanine.

50. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 46, wherein all amino acids in said hydrophilic region downstream the N-terminal hydrophobic domain and just upstream the conserved central domain of wild-type TGB2 are substituted by the amino acid Alanine.

51. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 46, wherein said mutant TGB2 protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO:3.

52. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 46 being a plant selected from the group consisting of sugar beet, potato, barley and peanuts.

53. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 46, wherein the transgenic plant is a beet, wherein the virus is BNYVV and wherein the mutant TGB2 protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO:3.

54. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 53, wherein the transgenic plant is *Beta vulgaris*.

55. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 46, wherein the regulatory sequence comprises a promoter sequence and a terminator sequence active in a plant.

56. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 46, wherein the regulatory sequence(s) comprise a promoter sequence which is a foreign promoter sequence.

57. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 56, wherein the promoter sequence is selected from the group consisting of 359 Cauliflower Mosaic Virus promoter and the polyubiquitin *Arabidopsis thaliana* promoter.

58. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 56, wherein the promoter sequence is the par promoter of the hemoglobin gene from *Perosponia andersonii* which is active mainly in root tissues.

59. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 46, wherein the plant further carries natural tolerance to BNYVV.

60. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 46 comprising at least one other type of resistance selected from the group consisting of pesticide, herbicide and fungicide resistance.

61. (New) The transgenic plant according to claim 60, wherein said at least one other type of resistance is selected from the group consisting of nematode resistance, glyphosphate resistance, glufosinate resistance and acetochloride resistance.

62. (New) A transgenic plant tissue selected from the group consisting of fruit, stem, root, tuber and seed of a plant according to claim 46.